

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



45th Year

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 14, 1905

No. 37

The Bee-Keeper's Lullaby.

EUGENE SECOR.

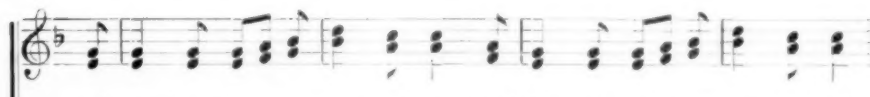
GEORGE W. YORK.



1. The bees are in the lin - den tops, Bye, ba - by, bye!
2. The ba - by bees are fast a - sleep, Bye, ba - by, bye!
3. The ba - by bees will wake some day, Bye, ba - by, bye!



They'll bring the sun - shine home in drops, Bye, ba - by, bye!
They nev - er fret, they nev - er weep, Bye, ba - by, bye!
And go a - mong the flow'rs to play, Bye, ba - by, bye!



And some they'll put in wax - cups neat Just for their cra-dled ones to eat;
They lie as still at sun - ny noon As stars are still a-round the moon;
And ba - by mine may have a run Sometime, and chase them, just for fun;



And some they'll keep for ba - by, sweet, Bye, ba - by, bye!
They nev - er hear their mam - ma croon, "Bye, ba - by, bye!"
But now lie still and sleep, sweet one, Bye, ba - by, bye!



THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY
334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

THE WRAPPER-LABEL DATE indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec 05" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1904.

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS.—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows that the money has been received and credited.

ADVERTISING RATES will be given upon application.

National Bee-Keepers' Association

Objects of the Association

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

Annual Membership Dues, \$1.00

General Manager and Treasurer—
N. E. FRANCE, Platteville, Wis.

If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the publishers of the American Bee Journal.

The Honey-Producers' League

(INCORPORATED)

OBJECTS:

1. To create a larger demand for honey through advertising.
2. To publish facts about honey, and counteract misrepresentations of the same.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

1. Any bee-keeper may become a member by paying to the Manager an annual fee of \$1.00 for each 20 (or fraction of 20) colonies of bees (spring count) he owns or operates.

2. Any honey-dealer, bee-supply dealer, bee-supply manufacturer, bee-paper publisher, or any other firm or individual, may become a member on the annual payment of a fee of \$10, increased by one-fifth of one (1) percent of his or its capital used in the allied interests of bee-keeping.

GEORGE W. YORK, Manager,
334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Italian Queen-Bee Free as a Premium

To a subscriber whose own subscription to the American Bee Journal is paid at least to the end of 1905, we will give an untested Italian queen for sending us ONE NEW subscription with \$1.00 for the Bee Journal a year. Now is the time to get new subscribers. If you wish extra copies of the Bee Journal for use as samples, let us know how many you want and we will mail them to you. Address all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

HONEY-JARS.

For a limited time we offer No. 25 Honey-Jars, porcelain cover, metal screw cap, holding one pound of honey net, one gross in case complete in 5-gross lots, \$4.00 per gross; less quantities, \$4.50 per gross, f.o.b. New York. If you want to secure some, let us know at once.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN,
265 & 267 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.
11Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

IN THE HEART OF MICHIGAN

Within a hundred miles of me are over 75% of the bee-keepers of Michigan. I am on the Pere Marquette R.R., which completely covers this region. Root's Goods, Factory Prices, Prompt Service, Low Freight. Send for Catalog.

GEORGE E. HILTON,
28A12t
FREMONT, MICH.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing

"If Goods are wanted Quick, send to Pouder"



BEE-SUPPLIES

Root's Goods at Root's Prices

Everything used by Bee-Keepers.

POUDER'S HONEY-JARS.

Low Freight Rates.

Prompt Service.

Catalog Free.

If you wish to purchase finest quality of HONEY for your local trade, write for my free monthly price-list of honey.

Why not secure your BEE-SUPPLIES NOW FOR NEXT SEASON'S USE, and avail yourself of the following very liberal discounts? Goods all Root Quality.

	Percent	
For cash orders before Oct. 1.....	10	For cash orders before Jan. 1... 7 percent
For cash orders before Nov. 1.....	9	For cash orders before Feb. 1... 6 percent
For cash orders before Dec. 1.....	8	For cash orders before Mar. 1... 4 percent
		For cash orders before Apr. 1... 2 percent

WALTER S. POUDER,

513-515 Massachusetts Ave.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

DITTMER'S FOUNDATION IS THE BEST

Now is the time to prepare for next season.

If You Want to Save Money on Foundation, Working Wax for Cash, and on a full line of SUPPLIES, write for prices and discounts, and samples of our Superior Foundation.

E. Grainger & Co., Toronto, Ont., Agents for Canada.

The Bee and Honey Co., Beeville, Tex., Agents for Texas.

GUS. DITTMER, - Augusta, Wis.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

IT'S TIME TO FEED

Feeding time is here and you will want feeders. There are none better made than the Miller-Boardman Entrance Division-Board Feeder and the Simplicity Bottom-Board Feeder. They can be attached to the bottom-board and left all the year around. Are made on honor and sold direct from the factory to you, saving you a middleman's profit.

Your orders will receive prompt attention. Send them early.

Don't fail to send us your address for our new catalog, which will be very comprehensive, and will give you many valuable pointers upon bee-keeping.

JOHN DOLL & SON,

Power Building,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

10 percent Discount

to all goods excepting Honey-Packages for current use.

By RETURN FREIGHT OR EXPRESS. Send to

H. M. ARND,
Mgr.

YORK HONEY AND BEE SUPPLY CO. (Not Inc.)

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(5 short blocks north of the C. & N. W. Ry. Passenger Station, using the Wells St. Cable Line from center of city to Ontario St.)

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Catalog and prices on Honey on application. If you want Good Goods at Factory Prices and Prompt Shipment, send your orders, or call on us.

BEESWAX WANTED—26c cash, or 28c when taking Bee-Supplies in exchange—delivered here.

Please Mention the American Bee Journal when writing Advertisers

"DADANT'S FOUNDATION"

IT EXCELS.



WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.



xx BEE-SUPPLIES xx

OF ALL KINDS.



Beeswax Wanted at all Times.



DADANT & SONS, Hamilton, Ill.

WANTED

FANCY COMB HONEY IN NO-DROP SHIPPING CASES, ALSO EXTRACTED HONEY. IF YOU HAVE ANY TO OFFER, QUOTE US YOUR ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICE DELIVERED HERE, AND MAIL US A SMALL SAMPLE OF THE EXTRACTED HONEY. WE BUY EVERY TIME THE PRICE IS RIGHT, AND REMIT PROMPTLY.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

No. 51 WALNUT STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WE SELL ROOT'S GOODS IN MICHIGAN
Let us quote you prices on Sections, Hives, Foundation, etc., as we can save you time and freight. Beeswax Wanted for Cash.

M. H. HUNT & SON,

BELL BRANCH, WAYNE CO., MICH.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

VIRGINIA QUEENS Italian Queens secured by a cross, and years of careful selection from red-clover queens and superior stock obtained from W. Z. Hutchinson. Untested queens, 75c; after June 15, 60c; tested queens, \$1.00; after June 15, 75c; selected tested queens, \$1.25; after June 15, \$1.00. Write postal card for circular. CHAS. KOEPPEN, 17A26t FREDERICKSBURG, VA.



Bee - Supplies!

We carry a large stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the Apiary, assuring best goods at lowest prices, and prompt shipments. We want every bee-keeper to have our Free Illustrated Catalog, and read description of Alternating Hives, Massie Hives, etc. Write at once for Catalog, either English or German language.

KRETCHMER MFG. CO., Red Oak, Iowa.

—AGENCIES—

Trester Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb.

Shugart & Oaren, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Southwestern Bee Co., 438 W. Houston St., San Antonio, Tex.

Fulton & Ford, Garden City, Kansas.

I. H. Myers, Lamar, Colo.

FINE QUEENS From my 3 and 5-banded By Return Mail Long-Tongued Italians. Equal to any for honey-gathering and gentleness.

MR. CHAS. M. DARROW, Dear Sir:—The bees and queen received in good condition, only a few dead bees; indeed, it is a fine queen, and the bees are No. 1. Thanking you for the same, Yours truly, J. J. VOSEBERG.

Peach Orchard, Ark., Aug. 19, 1905.

Select Tested (or Warranted Tested) \$1 each. No disease. I guarantee all queens perfect, to arrive safely, and give reasonable satisfaction.

CHAS. M. DARROW,

23Atf R. F. D. No. 1, MILO, MO.

Bee-Keepers' Early Discounts

Now is the Time to send in your order for goods for use next season, and for all orders where cash accompanies we allow the following discounts:

Before October 1....	deduct 10 percent
" November 1....	" 9 "
" December 1....	" 8 "
" January 1....	" 7 "
" February 1....	" 6 "
" March 1....	" 4 "
" April 1....	" 2 "

Freight-Rates from Toledo are the lowest. Can take Honey and Beeswax in exchange for Supplies if you desire. Send for free illustrated Catalog. It describes and illustrates everything for both the Poultry and Bee Keepers.

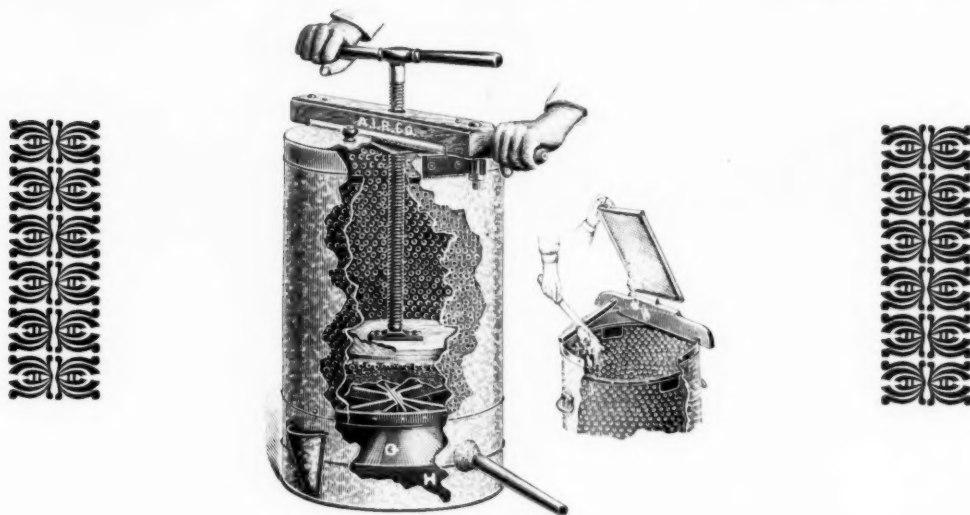
GRIGGS BROS.

521 Monroe Street,

TOLEDO, - OHIO.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

GERMAN WAX-PRESS



Save all of your old comb, scraps of wax and slumgum, and instead of allowing them to become scattered or worm-eaten, or rendered in some wasteful method, put them into a German Wax-Extractor and you will be surprised at the amount of wax you can obtain and profits make. With a German Wax-Press you can get every particle of wax out of old combs. Much of the slumgum from solar extractors and other machines contains a very large percentage of wax that can be separated with our machine. Indeed, some bee-keepers buy up all the slumgum they can, and with the use of a German Wax-Press make excellent profits from what otherwise would have been thrown away.

Our Press may also be used as a honey-press. Loose or broken chunks of honey that are too small for an extractor may be extracted in this Press without application of heat, and the honey be as good as though extracted in the ordinary way. With every Wax-Press we furnish an uncapping arm. This arm, with scraping stick, is slipped over the edge of the can with the basket in place. The cappings drop down into this and are drained. This machine, therefore, serves three purposes, and is almost indispensable in any well-regulated apiary.

The machine is made in the best possible manner. The cross arm is of the best selected oak, and will stand any strain. Bolts projecting through the ends of the arm engage with corresponding ears on the can in such away that a side circular movement instantly releases it.

Before closing I wish to say that Mr. E. R. Root is right when he says, "You can't get over 50 percent of the wax until you use a first-class press for your work." And I want to say when you get a press, buy a German. They are neater, can be used on a kitchen stove, make a fine honey-press and excellent uncapping can, and will be the most satisfactory in the end. I will trade my home-made outfit for one if I ever get a chance.

New York, Aug. 9, 1905.

I am well pleased with the German Wax-Press. Felt that in one day's work it had more than earned its cost.

W. J. OATES.

I was inclined to believe at first that the German Wax-Press was a failure, but after a thorough trial was well pleased. Secured 30 pounds more wax from one day's use of the machine than I would have secured by the ordinary method of rendering.

Illinois.

B. WALKER.

Wax from old slumgum that had been worked over by another party and declared to be free from wax, I got nearly 50 pounds from only a little over 100 pounds of the stuff.

E. T. FLANAGAN.

Illinois.

Cash Discount for Early Orders

We can not remember a year when we were not crowded with orders through the spring months, and somewhat behind, some years more than others. In order to divert some of this trade to the fall and winter months, we have offered inducements in the way of an early-order cash discount. This year we will be more liberal than ever before in the amount of discount allowed. For some months the price of some of the materials used has been a little lower, and we have stocked up heavily, and propose giving you the advantage of the saving in price. The abundant farm crops throughout the country are stimulating trade in almost all lines, and prices are already stiffening. The discounts which we propose to offer for early cash orders are as follows:

For cash orders before	Oct. 1	10 percent.
"	Nov. 1	9 "
"	Dec. 1	8 "
"	Jan. 1	7 "

For cash orders before	Feb. 1	6 percent.
"	March 1	4 "
"	April 1	2 "

You will notice that, after January, the discount drops 2 percent a month; and if we find that advancing prices of materials do not warrant the larger discount, we reserve the right to reduce the amount of discount at any time. Your safest plan is, therefore, to order at once.

This discount is only for cash before the dates named, and is intended to apply to hives, sections, frames, foundation, extractors, smokers, shipping-cases, cartons, and other miscellaneous bee-keepers supplies. It will not apply on orders for the following articles exclusively; but where these form no more than about 10 percent of the whole orders, the discount may be taken from the entire bill: Tinned wire, paint, Bingham smokers, Porter bee-escape, glass and tin honey-packages, scales, bees and queens, bee books and papers, labels and other printed matter; bushel boxes, seeds, and other specialties not listed in our general catalog.

The A. I. Root Company, MEDINA, OHIO

BRANCHES

Chicago, 144 E. Erie St.

Philadelphia, 10 Vine St.

New York, 44 Vesey St.

ESTABLISHED IN
1861

THE AMERICAN

OLDEST BEE-PAPER
IN AMERICA

BEE JOURNAL

(Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter)

Published Weekly at \$1.00 a Year by George W. York & Co., 334 Dearborn St.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 14, 1905

Vol. XLV—No. 37

Editorial Notes and Comments

Requeening vs. Shaking Swarms

In an article in the Western Bee Journal (recently discontinued), Adrian Getaz expresses his preference for caging queens or requeening, as against shaking swarms. He says:

In my locality at least there is nothing better than caging the queens or requeening. I have so far used the last process in preference, but I may change definitely to the other after all. With one or several large apiaries and a locality where a considerable proportion of the colonies are likely to swarm, I would cage the queens throughout a little before the swarming-time. The cage should be placed in the cluster of bees. The queens are then well cared for. Furthermore, the bees are likely to work better than when entirely deprived of the queen. In due time the queen-cells are cut out, and the queens are released a few days later. The condition of success is not to release the queens until the colony has been at least 4 days without unsealed brood.

Exactly how it works I could not tell positively. I think it is this way: During these 4 days or more without unsealed brood, the young bees having no brood to feed, take to the field, and become actually field-bees notwithstanding their age, or rather "youngness," if we can coin such a word. Later on, when the queen begins to lay again, the excess of nurse-bees has thus ceased to exist, and is not likely to occur until the swarming season, or even the honey-flow, is over, and swarming out of the question. It is immaterial if the same or another queen is given; it does not make a particle of difference. Dr. Miller here, and Gravenhorst in Germany, say that it does. That bees allowed to requeen will not swarm again, but if a strange queen is given them they will. I presume that they gave the strange queens too soon, not knowing the condition mentioned above. I would like Dr. Miller to try again, giving due attention to that condition.

The requeening is done about the same way. The old queen is removed and the bees are allowed to requeen. It is best to do it only when good queen-cells are already present, or when the swarm has already issued and is returned to the parent hive. The cells started only after the queen is removed are liable to give inferior queens. Furthermore, the colony is too long a time without a laying queen, and thereby too much weakened.

My two apiaries are not very large. Furthermore, the locality is not favorable to much swarming. Taking the average of several

years, only 1 colony out of 10 swarms. So I put queen-traps on all, and requeen only those which actually swarm. It is far less work than treating all. And those that do not swarm do much better than if they had been disturbed.

ADRIAN GETAZ.

Knox Co., Tenn.

Dr. Miller offers the following in reply to Mr. Getaz:

It has long been known that the swarming fever could be overcome by having a colony queenless for a certain time, and upon this was based the treatment of swarms given by Mr. Doolittle some years ago, which treatment I used for a time with much satisfaction. When a colony swarmed, the queen was caught, caged, and the cage left in the hive. Five days later all cells were destroyed, and after another five days they were again destroyed, and the queen freed. The plan is an excellent one where there is any one to watch for swarms, and where increase is not desired.

But I think Mr. Getaz is the first one to give so satisfactory a theory as to the why, namely, that the colony is so long a time without unsealed brood that the nurse-bees have pretty much all become fielders. To this he would probably add the theory that the swarming-fever has been induced by the throwing out of balance of the different forces, the nurse-bees having become so numerous in proportion to the amount of brood to be fed that there is a glut in the market of food-material prepared by the nurses.

Mr. Getaz says, "The condition of success is not to release the queens until the colony has been at least 4 days without unsealed brood." In following out the Doolittle plan mentioned, there is a seeming lack of that condition, for the queen is released 10 days after the issuing of the prime swarm. If the queen continued to lay up to the time the swarm issued, that would leave the colony only a day or two, instead of 4 days, without unsealed brood. But it must be remembered that during the last few days before swarming the queen has been tapering off in the matter of laying, so that to all intents and purposes the bees are 4 days without unsealed brood.

After a colony is "treated" by having been kept without unsealed brood a sufficiently long time, Mr. Getaz says it does not make a particle of difference whether its own or another queen is given. He quotes me, in company with such an eminent authority as the lamented Gravenhorst, as holding a different view, and expresses the wish that I would try again, keeping in view the proper conditions. No need to make any further trial, Mr.

Getaz, or, rather, I have tried it many times. You are entirely right.

Gravenhorst was right, too, as far as he went, but he and I were ignorant of the whole truth. He said that if you give to a colony a young queen reared elsewhere, that would not prevent the swarming of the colony, but if a young queen were reared in the colony itself, that colony would not swarm till the following year. He said he didn't know why there was such difference. In the light of the explanation given by Mr. Getaz, the reason is very clear: when the young queen is reared in the colony itself, there is the proper "treatment," the colony being left a certain time without any unsealed brood, whereas when there has been no such treatment I have had a colony swarm when a queen not a month old was given—swarmed, too, in less than a week after the young queen was given.

Long since I have learned that "treating" a colony by keeping it without unsealed brood is an important requisite, and have acted upon it, but without any satisfactory explanation as to the why, and hereby thank Mr. Getaz for such explanation.

McHenry Co., Ill.

C. C. MILLER.

Mating and Swarming of Virgins

Commenting on an editorial on this subject, Wm. Muth-Rasmussen, of Inyo Co., Calif., writes thus:

In an editorial, page 581, under the head of "Mating and Swarming of Virgins," a very important factor is omitted on which the whole question hinges, viz., that the bees behave in the manner stated, *only when there is no young brood in the hive, from which another queen could be reared, if the present virgin should be lost on her mating trip.* When there is suitable brood for this purpose, I have never known a swarm to issue with a virgin queen when she goes out to mate, and for this very reason I am always careful, when I know in advance that a virgin will come out, to see that there are eggs and young larvae in the hive, or to supply them if necessary.

I do not now remember if, in my letter to Mr. Doolittle, I said that bees in such cases "invariably" acted so. If I did, this was perhaps too sweeping a statement. I should rather have used the word "frequently." But I had so many cases of this kind during the swarming-time of the present year, that I could not help thinking and questioning about the matter.

I have since written to Mr. Doolittle, and given him a more detailed statement of facts. Though I feel sure that I have repeatedly seen the same thing mentioned in print during my 35 years of bee-keeping, I could at the time of writing lay my hand on only two quotations, one from Dr. Miller's book, page 165, 1st line from above; and one from "A B C of Bee Culture," 1905 edition, page 287, 2d column, 2d line from above. Dr. Miller says:

"If, by chance, a young queen is in the upper hive, I do not like to put her down until she commences laying and her wing is clipped, for fear of her taking out a swarm. *It seems a foolish operation for them to swarm when there is nothing in the hive from which a queen can be reared, but I have had it happen.*" (Italics mine.)

Mr. Root says: ".....It [a frame of unsealed larvæ] serves as a sort of nucleus to hold the bees together, and to keep them from going out with the queen on her wedding trip, which they are much disposed to do, if in a small nucleus containing no brood."

It seems to me that these eminent authorities corroborate my statement, although my experience was with full colonies with clipped queens, that had already swarmed and been returned to the old hive.

Perhaps Mr. Doolittle will use my last letter for another "Conversation," and I hope that he may be able to shed more light on the subject.

WM. MUTH-RASMUSSEN.

No mention was made on page 581 as to any difference made by the presence of young brood, for the simple reason that in the article of Mr. Doolittle, in *Gleanings*, there was no hint that the presence of unsealed brood would make any difference. Thanks are due Mr. Muth-Rasmussen for bringing out that point. It emphasizes the value of unsealed brood in a colony or nucleus having an unfertilized queen, as urged by Mr. Root. Whether Mr. Doolittle or Mr. Muth-Rasmussen be right, it seems a safe precaution to see that there is unsealed brood in any hive containing a virgin queen.

But there is no need, really, to assume that either one is wrong. Mr. Doolittle merely says he has not had the same experience as Mr. Muth-Rasmussen. That does not say that Mr. Muth-Rasmussen and others may not have had such experience; the interesting point being to find out what is the general experience; or, possibly, to find out what different conditions produce different results in New York, from those quoted by Mr. Muth-Rasmussen in California, Illinois and Ohio.

Honey Advertising in the Bee-Papers

When we were in the honey-business we bought a great deal of honey from the large producers, and then sold it to smaller beekeepers who did not have enough to supply their customers. In view of our experience, we do not see why it wouldn't pay those who have large honey crops to offer it to other beekeepers, as mentioned. Our advertising rates are 10 cents a line, 7 lines to the half inch of space, which is the smallest advertising space we quote a price on. Perhaps a few insertions would sell a crop of honey, provided the price asked for the honey is not too high.

Miscellaneous News Items

Mr. Huber H. Root, youngest son of Mr. A. I. Root, was married Sept. 6, to Miss Mabel Knisely, of Butler, Ind. Our heartiest congratulations to "Huber," who evidently has done so "Knisely" in a matrimonial way, and also to "Mabel," who now is so well "Root-ed." They will be "At Home" in Medina, Ohio, after Oct. 15.

Mr. Thos. Wm. Cowan, editor of the *British Bee Journal*, was expected to leave for Portland and the North, on Sept. 9. He and Mrs. Cowan have been spending the summer in their California home. They will proceed on their journey homeward, across the Atlantic, after visiting the Portland Exposition and stopping along the way across the Dominion of Canada. May they have a pleasant voyage and a safe arrival home.

Clarence G. Dittmer, second son of Mr. Gus Dittmer, of comb foundation fame, gave us a pleasant call last week. He was on his way back to Baker University, located at Baldwin, Kans., where he spent the last college year. "Clarence" is a veritable "chip of the old block," and knows what he is going to school for. We bespeak for him an honorable career. He reports his father as doing a satisfactory business this year in comb foundation, which must be very gratifying, as the Dittmers have worked hard to build up a good business.

The Bee-Keeper's Lullaby, on the first page, is the latest in the apiarian music line. As will be noticed, Mr. Eugene Secor is the author of the words, which were published in these columns Nov. 17, 1904. At that

time he suggested that possibly we might be able to set it to music, and the result is thus given. We make not the slightest claims to musical ability, but if "The Bee-Keeper's Lullaby" should be used by just one weary mother in singing her baby to sleep, we will feel well repaid. Should an extra copy of the song be desired, we will mail it on receipt of 10 cents, 2 copies for 15 cents, 3 copies for 20 cents. The extra copies would be printed on a single sheet of stronger paper than that on which the *American Bee Journal* is printed.

The West Michigan State Fair, as previously announced in these columns, is to be held at Grand Rapids, Sept. 18 to 22. Mr. A. G. Woodman, superintendent of the apiarian department, is sending out a very neat 4-page circular advertising the Fair and also several things of interest to beekeepers. On the first page is the excellent picture of last year's exhibit, as shown on the first page of the *American Bee Journal* for Aug. 17. The second page has the apiarian premium list in full, and the third page, among other things, gives these further attractions:

The apiarian department of the Fair has arranged to have one of the best informed beekeepers and largest honey-producers in Michigan to talk on bee-topics, answer questions, etc., from 10 a.m. to 12 m. each of the following days:

Tuesday, Sept. 19—W. Z. Hutchinson, editor of the *Bee-Keepers' Review*.

Wednesday, Sept. 20—S. D. Chapman, whose honey crop for 1905 is 17,000 pounds.

Thursday, Sept. 21—E. D. Townsend—1905 crop 25,000 pounds.

Friday, Sept. 22—Geo. H. Kirkpatrick—1905 crop 14,000 pounds.

This is an excellent idea, and Supt. Woodman is to be congratulated upon his enterprising methods and management.

"The Honey-Money Stories."—We have mentioned several times in these columns our new booklet, called "The Honey-Money Stories." We have received the following expressions of opinion concerning it:

DEAR MR. YORK:—I was greatly but agreeably surprised, a couple of days ago, to receive a little booklet published by you, named "The Honey-Money Stories." It is nicely gotten up, the illustrations are fine, and the printing is good. Some one must have done some good editing in the make-up. But I was most surprised to find the little lullaby I sent you a few months ago set to music by yourself. My daughter has tried it on the piano, and says it is very pretty. I am greatly pleased at the setting you have given it.

Yours truly,

EUGENE SECOR.

We are indebted to *Gleanings* in *Bee Culture* for Sept. 1 for this paragraph:

"The Honey-Money Stories" is the title of a new 64-page pamphlet published by George W. York & Co., Chicago. It is well printed and beautifully illustrated. The subject-matter is prepared in popular style, calculated to interest and attract the attention of the ordinary consumer of honey. The stories are interesting, and from every point of view are calculated to tickle the palate of the person who has never eaten honey, and to stimulate the desire for more on the part of those who are lovers of the sweet. The price of the pamphlet is 25 cents. Bee-keepers can probably procure them of the publishers. Mr. York is to be congratulated on getting out so interesting and attractive a book.

To show how it works to distribute copies of "The Honey-Money Stories," we give the following:

Since reading "The Honey-Money Stories" I am a more firm believer than ever in the food value of good honey, and shall eat more of it.

R. J. H.

Just a little browsing in "The Honey-Money Stories" convinces me that I need four more copies for friends.

A. W. S.

"The Honey-Money Stories" booklet contains 64 pages and cover, with over 30 half-tone illustrations. It is printed on enameled paper, and is a gem in appearance. Single copy, 25 cents postpaid; 5 copies for \$1.00. Or a copy with the *American Bee Journal* one year—both for \$1.10. Send orders to this office.

Uniting Swarms.—A. W. Boss, of Kansas, wishes us to ask for a general discussion in these columns of the practicability and the best method of uniting swarms. Might also have the same thing discussed concerning colonies.

"Getting Even."—Esop's Bear was angry because a Bee stung him, so he madly overturned the hive. Foolish bear, instead of "getting even" he got stung.

The man who grows furious at every little real or fancied insult and tries to "get even," soon finds himself caught in the brambles of annoyance. Remember that "getting even" is a life job that is never completed. If you spend your time "getting even" with people, you will be in the position of the Bear and the Bees—you will have no time for business.

"Getting even" means putting yourself on the same plane as the man whom you despise. Is that worth while? Is it consistent? Don't get the "getting even" habit, unless you wish to see the unpleasant side of people, and spend your life in one long wrangle. Don't think you must defend your dignity at all times. A dignity that needs defense is no dignity at all.

Much that we take offense at arises from misunderstanding. The rest is the escape of the spleen of ignoble souls, and should be given the same attention the lion gives to the braying of the ass.—The Star Monthly.



Contributed Special Articles

Injury to Queens in the Mail

BY C. P. DADANT

MY attention has been called to an editorial on page 565. It has always been my opinion that valuable queens were often hurt in the mails, but the mail service is so prompt, and the cost of transportation by this method is so economical, that it is natural for both queen-breeders and bee-keepers to adopt this method of conveyance. But it was a long time after the mailing of queens was adopted that I could persuade myself to use this method.

The transporting of bees was not formerly as successful as it is now, and for years it was thought impossible to ship bees from Europe with safety. The queens sent from Italy were always sent by express, and, in most instances at first, were literally drowned in honey or water, by the mistaken solicitude of the shippers.

In an article lately published in the American Bee Journal, I was made to say that we imported as many as 40 queens a year from Italy. It should have read 400 instead of 40. This was after the importation became successful through repeated trials. These queens were all sent in what would now be called "baby nuclei"—little boxes about 4x6 inches, containing two combs, one with very ripe, white honey or sugar syrup, the other absolutely dry, so that the bees could have room on dry combs. Plenty of ventilation, old bees fresh from the fields or just departing for the fields, and no water. These were the successful conditions needed.

We often found some of the little combs partly filled with eggs, probably laid during the first part of the journey, but which had failed to hatch because of the lack of sufficient warmth. These little "baby nuclei" were bunched in lots of 20 to 24, strengthened with a sheet of tin on the outside, a cushion on the underside of the package, and a handle at the top. These packages were always sent by express at great cost, but the bees came in fine condition, and no better queens could be had than those thus received. Yet they were the Italian bees in their natural conditions, without any select breeding, for the new ideas were just beginning to make their way over there. A great deal of progress has been achieved since.

The damage to the queens sent through the mails is due mainly, in my opinion, to the rough handling of the mail-bags in many places. To be sure, the queen that is heavy with eggs suffers the most from this rough handling, while the young queen that has just begun to lay is hardier. We all know how heavy and matronly a mature queen is, how easily she drops from the combs, owing to her enlarged abdomen, and it is very easy to imagine that her condition renders her unfit for rough handling. Perhaps if she were made to fast for a few days there would be more safety in sending her out.

I am not a friend of the express companies, who seem to want to eat up the value of what they transport before giving it up, but until a better method of transporting is devised, I would much prefer to send a valuable queen in a "baby nucleus" by express than to risk her through the mails. It seems to be now out of the question to ship anything even as small as a 2-frame nucleus through the breadth of our land. Bees are too cheap in every State to be sent at the expensive rates that are prevailing, and a queen is just as safely transported with a retinue of 50 worker-bees, in the summer, and probably more safely than if she were left in a populous colony, no matter how carefully the combs might be adjusted for shipment.

Hancock Co., Ill.



Uniting Weak Colonies with Strong Ones

BY W. T. CARY

I SEE on page 570, Mr. Hasty, in commenting on Edwin Bevins' hard luck in trying to unite a weak colony with a strong one by the use of an excluder, to save both queens, thinks we need more reports. Well, here is another report. It will be remembered I reported a case I had last spring in

answer to Dr. Miller's request, and it was published on page 523. The case I now have to report is this:

How I was about to requeen a colony but didn't. But first I would like to tell how I did requeen 2 colonies in an old-style way. I killed the old queens and set nuclei on top with young queens in shallow extracting supers, one of these nuclei being quite strong and almost filling the super; the other was quite weak, covering about three frames. Result: Two big battles, a lot of dead bees in front of those two hives, queens quit laying, and a lot of cells built. The hardest fighting was done where I placed the weaker nucleus. I found the queens all right, however, with their cliques, and I destroyed the cells where the hard fighting had been done, and so settled the difficulty in that hive, but thinking the other queen was mistress of the situation, I closed the hive without observing the cells, until the young queens began hatching, and precipitated a swarm.

Now for the case in question. I formed a nucleus consisting of 2 shallow extracting combs with a little brood and honey, a handful of bees, and a cell placed in one side of a super with a division-board. The hive to be requeened was provided with a plain flat cover on the edges of which I laid 1/2-inch strips to form a temporary bottom-board with a small entrance at one rear corner, and placed the nucleus up there.

As soon as the young queen had hatched and was laying in good earnest, I filled that super with empty combs, and then removed the temporary bottom-board and replaced it with two wood-zinc honey-boards, retaining the 1/2-inch strips to maintain the rear entrance for the young queen's escort.

Now for results: There was very little quarreling. Perhaps a half dozen dead bees were thrown out to the rear, but in less than two days that super was half full of bees, and that young queen was perfectly at home among them, and laying "to beat the band." My theory is that the old queen below entertained her own field-workers and other principal forces, and kept them contented and practically isolated from the seat of conspiracy, while the young bees that wandered up there were easily persuaded to follow the band-wagon.

Now they remained in that position for a week, when I looked in the hive below and found the old queen doing so well that my heart failed me, and I did not kill her, but in the meantime I had a swarm issue from another hive and strike for the woods forthwith, while I was fixing to go to Sunday-school. So the next day I destroyed the cells in that other old brood-chamber (hybrid rascals), and placed that nucleus on top of it, and all went merrily on.

Now, there is one point I would emphasize, and that is, the use of two honey-boards. I never tried it with one, but it occurred to me that two queens, both being as free as those two were, would likely raise a row if they got their horns together. Then, also, that rear entrance enabled the young queen's escort to avoid passing through the old brood-chamber below while negotiations were being carried on with the young bees that were drawn up.

Carroll Co., Mo.



Why Bee-Supplies are High—Home-Made Hives

BY J. E. JOHNSON

THERE has been considerable written in bee-papers, both *pro* and *con*, in regard to high prices for bee-supplies. I have bought 1 1/2-story hives in the flat for 73 cents each, and they were good ones—in fact, the same firm still sells them, but charges \$1.55 each for them in lots of 10.

However, this hive question has two sides. If hives could be bought at 73 cents each at this day, every Tom, Dick and Harry would be in the bee-business. The market already suffers from the fact that there are so many who have only a few colonies of bees and don't take proper care of them, and bring their honey—what they have—to the stores and exchange it for groceries at whatever price the merchant sees fit to pay. And they don't care how much it injures the market, as they do not depend upon bee-keeping for a living, but just consider that the honey they get costs them almost nothing, and they are just that much ahead. They don't pretend to scrape the sections or grade their honey, and I find that some of their sections weigh 18 ounces, others as low as 10 ounces, and some even having contained brood. Now, if the high prices of supplies would drive every bee-keeper of this kind out of business, it would be a blessing to any community.

While I think prices of supplies are too high, I also find customers occasionally who think 15 cents for honey is also too high. I see by Gleanings that for several years their fac-

tory has had to run night and day quite often in order to make the hives as fast as they are called for, and they are often behind with orders. I suppose other factories are also kept pretty busy. Now, if my customers would just be as anxious after my honey as the bee-keepers are after the factory-made hives, so that I would have to work both night and day to supply the demand for honey, I am a little afraid that I should have to raise the price of honey a little—in fact, I would probably charge 18 to 20 cents for the very finest. Fellow bee-keeper, would you condemn me for this? Would it be a very great wrong? Would there be anything wrong in my raising the price of my honey if the demand was so great? Say, fellow bee-keeper, we are in luck that prices are no higher than they are. If the ordinary Wall Street capitalist controlled the hive industry we would probably have to pay \$1.00 for the inside furniture of an empty super.

Several years ago I tried to make a few hives in swarming-time. I had only store-boxes to make them of, and my tools consisted of a hammer, ax, and a cross-cut saw that had not been filed or set for about 10 years, and a square that the horses had stepped on. It is needless to say that my hive-making was not a success. The supers acted as if they were drunk—when one corner came down the other went up, and they persisted in staying in a whin-wha shape. I had to mark the corners to tell how to get the supers back as they were, and if I put the wrong super on a hive I had to introduce it before the body would accept it, and I am sorry to say I sometimes said, "Darn it!"

Well, I quit hive-making, and stayed quit for about 15 years. But I have begun again, and I find it all depends upon knowing how. I now make a good hive that fits, and gives good satisfaction, for about 50 cents for an 8-frame, 1½-story hive, complete except fences. I'll try to tell how I do it.

First, I procured a good cross-cut, fine-tooth saw, a rip-saw, a square, and hammer and plane. I buy a fairly good grade of lumber for \$30 per 1000 feet. I get the boards 10 inches wide, planed on both sides. This lumber contains a few knots, but only small ones. I cut the hive-lengths first. All clear length is used for cover and body, the poorest going for bottoms. One 10-inch board and one ripped in two makes a cover. One 10-inch and one 4-inch makes a bottom. For the body I have to rip off about ½ inch, and this makes a good top-bar for shallow frames.

Now if you will take a factory hive and use it for a pattern, and cut everything not pretty near square, but exactly square, the hive will nail up square, and be as good as any factory-made hive. I use 2-inch strips for cleats for cover and bottom, by ripping a 1x4 in two, so the only kind of lumber I buy is 1x10 inch boards, 12 feet long, and 1x4 inch 12 feet long. I also make shallow extracting supers from 1x6 inch boards, planed on both sides. I make frames in a mitre-box, which is a square trough with a square-cut across for the saw to run in. The bottom of this box is marked in lengths for top-bars, bottom-bars and end-bars. I get store-boxes of soft, fine lumber of proper thickness, and the rip-saw will rip it into strips, like cutting cheese. I run the plane over the edges and then lay in the mitre-box and cut. This insures a square cut, and the frames will be square, and as the marks are on the mitre-box, that saves marking in length. I can make 300 in a day if I have proper material.

There are lots of store-boxes to be had for almost nothing, but don't use anything but good pine or it will warp.

Now, it is not a great job to make 100 hives, and almost any bee-keeper can find time during the winter and on rainy days to make all his hives, if he doesn't want over 100, and they won't cost over 50 cents each, complete, for material. Figure it up yourself: Cover, 2½ feet; body and super 7 1-9 feet; bottom-boards and cleats, 3 feet—total, 12 11-18—say 13 feet. At 3 cents a foot—39 cents. Material for frames, 5 cents; nails, 6 cents—total, 50 cents.

Now, let all who want to do so make their own hives, and all who prefer to buy let them buy and pay their money. As for myself, I will make my own hives and some for my neighbors.

I also have a home-made solar wax-extractor made from a store-box of proper size. A window-pane 10x32 inches, and a sheet of galvanized iron for a bottom, and it works fine. By its use I get from 10 to 20 pounds of wax each year. I have a Rietsche-Getaz press which makes fairly good brood-foundations, and costs only \$1.50 and freight.

So, while bee-supplies are high we don't really have to buy them unless we want to. Some supply dealers deny the existence of a "trust," but they have admitted to me that there is an understanding between them not to compete in prices with each other, and when there is a raise of prices those in the agreement all raise at once, just like the curtain on a stage. Of course, all there is to any trust is an under-

standing between the members of the trust to raise prices. All trusts are an evil, because the most powerful manufacturers compel other manufacturers to sell higher than they would if no trust were in existence, and thus poor and needy people are compelled to pay unjustly more than they ought to pay for goods. The President is after the trusts with a sharp stick, and possibly he will investigate the bee-supply trust.

The argument used by the manufacturer, that expensive machinery is the cause of high prices, is nonsensical. We all know that the reason modern expensive machinery is used is to cheapen the cost of the production by labor-saving machinery, not to make it cost more. If it were not so why use it?

However, we should always remember that the great demand for bee-supplies is the cause of the high prices, as it makes a trust possible, and we are the ones who have been demanding the goods, so, in a measure, the manufacturer is justifiable in raising prices. The rise of prices of raw material is responsible only for a part of the raise in prices of hives. The manufacturer ought to buy lumber much cheaper than the bee-keeper, by buying in large quantities. However, if our honey customers were as eager to buy our honey as the bee-keepers are to buy factory-made hives, and if some bee-keeper in our locality would persist in selling honey real cheap, would we not make it a business of ours to ask that bee-keeper to charge more for his honey? In fact, we would probably all agree to raise the price of honey. Then what would we be? Some people would call it a "trust," others would say there was merely an understanding, and if the demand still continued great, and our customers would take our honey at a good price as fast as we could produce it, we would not, I think, put honey down in price of our own accord, nor could our customers expect it. Neither can we expect lower prices for hives as long as we demand so many of them at present prices. Knox Co., Ill.



Convention Proceedings

Report of the Chicago-Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Convention, held at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 1904

(Continued from page 633.)

EVENING SESSION.

At 7:30 o'clock p. m. Pres. York called the convention to order and stated that before proceeding with the business they would be favored with some music and a couple of readings.

Master Ferdinand Moore and Miss Esther Wheeler, favored the convention with instrumental solos; Mrs. Dittmer pleased them with a reading entitled, "A Lullaby," while Dr. Miller convulsed the audience by a reading showing how a certain German was cured of rheumatism by the bee-stings.

ADVERTISING HONEY AS A HEALTH FOOD.

"What can this Association do in the line of advertising that will show the value of honey as a health food in the newspaper press?"

Dr. Miller—I think perhaps the Association will do about as much as it can be expected to do in that direction by the publication of this report, in getting in the things that were said here to-day and encouraging the publication of items in the local press.

BREAKING DOWN PRICES OF HONEY.

"What can this Association do along the lines of preventing bee-keepers themselves from breaking down the prices of honey early in the marketing season?"

Mr. Wilcox—That is the most important question we have to consider; at least it has been with me all my life. We have never found a solution, and I don't believe we ever will. I believe that the best advice we ever had on that subject was that given by our late friend, Thomas G. Newman, when he advised us to work the home market, to see it was always supplied with all the honey it could take. The aim should be to increase the consumption. It is quite certain that there is not as much honey consumed as there

can be, and should be, and would be if it were properly presented to all people. It involves an extensive system of advertising, and that has been told over and over again by Mr. Abbott and others, and yourself, Mr. President, and I believe that it is in the right direction. I can't think of anything better to get the world to know it is good, and use it. I propose to try a little scheme of my own of honey and buckwheat cakes, simply because they are two commodities in which I feel interested. I believe the two will work well together, and the consumption of one will help the consumption of the other, for anything that will tend to increase the consumption of one will help the other.

Pres. York—I think the price of honey is lowered by some bee-keepers not knowing what honey is worth starting out with the price too low.

Mr. Wilcox—The remedy for that, so far as my own locality is concerned, has been by some one who does know the value of honey, or can learn it, in the season buying up all the cheaper lots and putting them upon the market at the proper price.

Mr. Whitney—It seems to me that the way to furnish a good market for honey is to produce the very best article you can, and make people believe it. I have known honey to be sold at 15, 16, 18 and 20 cents a section right in a community where much honey was selling for 10 cents, simply because they knew that the honey they were paying the higher price for was all right. I think every bee-keeper ought to do the very best he can, not be slipshod, not have dirty-looking sections, not have one full of holes all around, or perhaps not filled at the bottom of the section at all. Produce the best article you can, and make people believe it is all right, and set your own price.

Dr. Miller—I suppose that nearly all here have been taught to believe by the newspapers that they need a biscuit. Pick up any newspaper and "Uneeda biscuit" will stare you in the face. Thousands and thousands of dollars are evidently spent in advertising that one style of biscuit. Those men are not spending money for fun; they are not wasting money, either; they are level-headed men, with a standard article that needs money spent in advertising it. Is there any question that a proper amount of advertising of honey would bring in returns? Is Mr. France here? I was just wondering whether he would agree with my statement or not. Yes, there he is. Mr. France, I want to see if you will agree with me. If the money that has been spent by the National Association helping to settle quarrels were spent in advertising honey in the public press, somewhat in the same way that "Uneeda Biscuit" is being advertised, I believe it would do more good, just a little more, at least, towards raising the standard of honey all over the country. Now if you don't believe that, Mr. France, say so.

Mr. France—I endorse it.

Dr. Miller—Good for you. I believe that is a point in the right direction. You ask what can this Association do? If this Association could get enough money into its treasury to help in that same direction that would be a good thing. For at least this Association is helping to make the National what it ought to be, and I am speaking for one only when I say that I believe there is a great work for the National before it to advertise honey, to put a lot of money in. It will take a lot of money. But if the thousands upon thousands of bee-keepers in the country could be got into it there would be money enough to do some good. I know very well some of you will say it will take so much money you need not try it at all. If you can suggest something better I will take that back.

Mr. Moore—There is a thought that occurs to me, different from anything that has been expressed by anybody else. I was one of those who went to the Illinois Legislature and helped them to get a law two years ago for bee-keepers—and an appropriation. In the midst of other things this impressed itself upon my mind: The faith and confidence that the Legislature and the public at large have in associations. There is so much crookedness in the world at large that people are skeptical about anything they don't know anything about. For instance, take this question of manufactured comb honey: The public at large do not know any more about comb honey or foundation than a week-old baby does about arithmetic or the dictionary, until they are taught by the specialist, and they decide the worst possible thing out of their absolute ignorance on the subject. But they look upon our associations, the bee-associations, the dairymen's associations, the fruit men's associations, and anything coming from those associations, and put forth in a formal manner, as the act of those associations, and give full credence. Witness the Dairymen's Association got through the law

establishing a pure food commission. I think I am correct in saying there would be no such law on the statute book to-day unless the dairymen had talked it and worked for it. Another thing, three or four associations were given appropriations by the Legislature two years ago. They give the Illinois State Bee-Keeper's Association \$2,000. They did that because the association asked for it, and they took at one hundred percent all the statements made by the association. Now, let us, along with the National, advertise in such papers as seems best, "Buy your honey of members of the National Bee Keepers' Association," or other associations, according to your judgment, and continue that year after year, not at large perhaps, but somewhere every month in the year for five years. After a while everybody who reads the English language will know that there is honey sold that is guaranteed by the name of the National Bee Keepers' Association, and people will come to inquire for honey under the brand and guarantee of the bee-keepers' association. That has been done for ten years now in Vermont. The Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Association issues a very fine report every year, and I have had the pleasure of reading two or three of them, and one of their methods was to go to the Legislature and get as stringent a law as they could. Then they have adopted a brand which is issued to all members of the Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Association. It is a general brand which is copyrighted or trademarked, which ever it is, and there is a blank for each member to put in his own individual name and address, and there is a penalty against any one using this except authorized parties. It seems to me that is perfectly feasible, when you take into consideration the public minds, and advertising would be a way to spend some of our money.

Mr. Becker—Those bee-keepers that are taking the bee-papers and are paying annual fees here, claim to get a fair price for their honey. Now, suppose we advertise, you have a certain element to contend with that almost give their honey away. You go through the country, and even in my section of country, I can cite you 25 or 35 that have from 5 to 50 colonies of bees, and one of our own members of the Illinois' Bee-Keepers' Association a few years ago sold her honey at 10 cents a pound, as fine white clover honey as ever was put on the market. The storekeepers themselves said, "We would just as soon give her 12½ cents as 10 cents." The past summer I knew of one case where a man sold 1,000 pounds of honey at 8 cents a pound—fine white clover honey. I was after the honey myself, but happened to be just one day too late, and he wouldn't sell any quantity, but he wanted to sell the entire lot at 8 cents a pound. Last year I bought 1,000 pounds of honey at 9 cents a pound in the same locality. I could have bought 5,000 pounds more at 8 cents. What are you going to do with those that know the price, and hold the better honey at simply a fair price? The past summer, when I wanted to sell my honey, I had to run up against honey sold at 12½ cents a pound and I bought 12 cases myself and gave 13½ for it to the storekeeper. The storekeepers are just about as smart as we are. You come into the city with a thousand pounds of honey on your wagon and you want to sell it. You bring it to a store and they say, "Well, we will give you so much money for it." If you are a stranger in that city you probably can drive all over it and you can't get any more money for it, and you might as well have taken the first bid in order to get rid of your honey. These grocery keepers have an organization that is called the Retail Grocery Association. When a fellow comes in, the first man he strikes makes an offer. If you could stay around you would probably see him go to his telephone and watch the honey man, to see which direction he is going, and then telephone to his next friend, "There is a man in town with so much honey; I made an offer of so much money;" that is when there is an abundance of honey. If the article is scarce then they buy it. But you will always have to contend with the bee-keepers who do not know the prices and do not care. They bring their honey in to market early, and you men that have honey and are trying to make a living have to hold on until that honey is out of the way, and is consumed, before you get better prices. You have to contend with these parties that do not take a bee-paper, and don't know the price of honey nor how much honey there is in the country. They sell it for whatever they can get. They go to the store and take it out in other commodities, while you want to get the cash for it; and they always sell it for less money than we can.

The balance of the evening session was in the hands of Ernest R. Root, who delivered a very interesting lecture, copiously illustrated with stereopticon views, also with moving pictures.

(Continued next week)

Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B. Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

SHOTGUN METHOD OF GETTING DOWN SWARMS.

Actual experiences with the shotgun method of getting down high clusters are very welcome. Frank E. Kellogg's seems to open up new possibilities, in that the limb proved a little too big to shoot off. The impact of two charges of shot at once gave a jar sufficiently violent to drop them pretty clear, not taking off the limb. The sequel was a rather improbable one that I guess must not be expected every time. They didn't do the most probable thing—remain crawling on the ground—neither the next most probable, fly up to the same place again, but took a third and unusually kindly course of alighting in an easier place. I kind of guess that a swarm that happened to be feeling almost ready to start again would be less frantically persistent in going right back to the identical spot than one that has recently clustered frequently is. But that would be a very risky idea to travel on. Page 524.

HONEY-TANK CARS FOR BEE-KEEPERS.

There are a few customers that use extracted honey in great quantities. They don't like tin cans. Too petty and fussy. I wonder if the honey-trade will ever grow to having its own tank cars, and so avoid both the pettiness of tins and the everlasting leakage of barrels. The honey-tank car I view as differing from the oil-tank car only in having a bigger man-hole, by means of which a man could go in, and, standing on a big plank, shovel candied honey into a half-barrel bucket. Of course, the honey should be used out while still liquid; but Shouldn't Bees be so plenty in this world that I guess they should be provided against in this case. Page 533.

ONE SWARM OR NO SWARM PER COLONY?

As to whether one swarm or no swarm is to be preferred, 3 of the 29 experts do not meet the question very squarely. Of the remaining 26 only 4 decidedly favor the one swarm. About 19—a very heavy majority—desire a state of things in which there is no swarming. About 11 point out that no swarming is best for a short, early flow with no late surplus, while the colony and its swarm will exceed where there is a good, late harvest. Page 535.

HIVES NUMBERED AND IN GROUPS.

Yes, sir, in Dr. Miller's apiary No. 25 stands right by the side of No. 26, instead of at the opposite corner of the yard as it's "the way" to have them. We can see this in the picture on page 534. We can also see that he places his hives in the up-to-date 4-hive group. I

admit that my groups of 9 are not as good; but changing is troublesome, and also my style is better in some things; so I keep on in a way that is not up to date. One minor thing in which my style excels is that it is entirely needless to have any visible figures. Each stand has its number, and I can instantly tell it without any numbers posted up to view. This faculty is not any sleight of mine, but any one could quickly learn to do the same thing.

CYPRIONS AS QUEEN-REARERS.

I still hold fast my view that building an extravagant number of queen-cells is one of the badges of inferiority, and that a disposition to build only three or four represents the highest development. The Cyprians are half-way back to bumble-beelism, in which state every female is more or less a queen. One of my biggest I-don't-knows is I don't know whether it can do any harm to have Cyprians rear queens for more highly developed races. Suspicious. Let the attenuation of the food be carried far enough and the queen wouldn't be a queen at all, but just a worker. I suspect that the same thing carried not quite so far would produce a short-lived queen. Dr. Miller must carefully watch and see whether those Cyp-reared queens live as long as they ought to—and then tell us, "honest Injun." Page 534.

THE LEAGUE'S SHIPPING-CASE CIRCULAR.

For saying just what ought to be said, and leaving out an immense amount of rubbish that does not need to be said, the Honey Circular on page 536 deserves very high praise indeed. But I wish to plead hard for one little change in future editions. In the fourth paragraph read "enforced" in place of "in force." The latter only means on the books and capable of being enforced. A State which has a pure food law and takes no particular pains to enforce it is no safe place to buy extracted honey on the general market. Don't let The Honey-Producers' League begin by retailing fibs to the profit of the honey-man and the harm of the public. Creating confidence in extracted honey where it is not worthy of confidence is just doing the adulterator's work for them.

Quite likely some will neglect to obey the "N. B." because they can't imagine why. Would it be worth the while to put in between the second sentence and the third, "Honey has a troublesome tendency to absorb moisture?" To be sure, one might guess the why if he would meditate a little on the closing sentence as it is.

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Bee-Keeping and Most Desirable Apiarian Outfit

DEAR MISS WILSON:—I have not now even a colony of bees, but hope by next spring to have a nice little start in the business. I kept bees for three years in a little village railway town, starting with 2 colonies and increasing to 11 at the end of the third year, and although it was new work for me, and a side-issue, as I was in a little store, and one season was very wet and one very dry, still I think I did very nicely in a financial way, and became very much interested in the work, but I sold out my little store and so left the town, and a

little later I also sold my apiary. I had a very nice and handy outfit.

I wish to begin right when I start in the spring, and want to ask you some questions to help me out. I thought you might have a little more time and patience with a woman, as you are a woman yourself. So I write you, instead of Dr. Miller, who is no doubt too busy to sit down and write answers to my many questions. Some of them may cause you and the good Doctor to smile, but, then, you must remember that I am still somewhat of a "tenderfoot," and I am anxious to learn more of the delightful work.

My mother has at our home 3 colonies of

bees to which this season I have given some attention, and it has renewed my interest in the work, no doubt. Mother had a lot of old comb and old wax, and she could not afford a solar wax-extractor, so, as I had seen one, from memory I took a box and some glass, tin, black paint, etc., and made one which worked nicely, and extracted the wax as nice and clean as we could wish. Mother had 2 colonies, and one swarmed, and that gave her a third, which I hived for her; however, the hives, frames, etc., are not in good shape, but I have done the best I could with them.

Now for the questions:

1. Is there any one particular hive that you and Dr. Miller regard as the best, or superior to all others? If so, what is the name of it? Also, what kind do you use? I suppose, of course, that you are using what you regard as the best, unless there has been put upon the market a better one since you have bought a supply.

2. Kindly give me the dimensions and number of frames in the brood-chamber, in the extracting-super, and also the size of same.

3. I think that I will do some extracting and run some for comb honey, as I did before. Which would you advise me to do, extract, or run for comb honey, or both?

4. Do you run mostly for comb honey?

5. What size of sections do you use?

6. May I ask how many colonies of bees you keep?

7. How do you increase—by natural swarming?

8. Do you clip your queens? Do you think it injures them?

9. Do you have only the pure Italian strain?

10. What kind of wax-extractor do you use? also honey-extractor?

11. In what direction do you face your hives, and how near side by side and in rows do you place them?

12. Do you have fruit-trees, grapes, sun-flowers, or anything of the kind in your beeyard? If not, what shade do you have?

13. Do you use boards to protect your bees from the sun or storm on the top and sides of the hives?

14. Do you have a tight board fence on the northwest side of the yard to protect the bees from the cold winds and storms?

15. Do you have alighting-boards?

16. Do you keep all grass and weeds down around the hives?

17. How high is the body of your hives from the ground? FLORA E. PHILLIPS.
Winnebago Co., Ill.

1. We use the 8-frame dovetailed hive, and know of nothing better, although for some the 10-frame hive may be better, as there is less danger of a colony running short of stores in winter with the larger hive.

2. Eight frames, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. We do not use extracting supers.

3. I could not advise; that would depend entirely upon conditions. If you have made a success in running for both it may be best to continue that.

4. Yes.

5. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, although we have tried others to a limited extent.

6. The present number (Aug. 28) is 221.

7. Mainly by nuclei.

8. We clip them, and could never see that it injured them.

9. We breed entirely for the honey-gathering qualities, and most of our bees are hybrids.

10. German wax-press. The only honey-extractor we have is the old Peabody extractor, but it is seldom used.

11. Some face east and some west. The first two hives in the row stand as near together as they can without touching, then a space of 3 or 4 feet, then another pair of hives, and so on. Another row is generally placed close up to this row, the hives standing back to back, making 4 hives in a group.

12. Our apiaries are mostly shaded by apple-trees.

13. No.

14. No, although it might be a good thing.

15. Nothing except the projection of the bottom-board—about 3 inches.

16. Not always as well as we might.

17. The bottom-board is about 3 inches from the ground.

Doctor Miller's Question-Box

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal,
or to Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

Keeping the Wax-Worm Out of Sections

How do you handle supers of comb honey so as to keep the wax-worm out of the sections, when you want to keep the supers (or honey) a few weeks after taken off the hive? How long can it be kept so that the worms will not bother it? MISSOURI.

ANSWER.—I don't pay any attention to anything of the kind, and there is no trouble. But years ago there was trouble. The difference probably is that years ago I had black bees, and now there is much Italian blood. At that time I fumigated the sections with sulphur 2 or 3 weeks after taking off the sections, repeating the dose some 2 weeks later.

Winter Hive-Protection—Feeding for Winter

1. I am making some boxes to place over the hives to protect the bees through the winter. I would want them weather-tight. Would it be advisable to cover them with tar roofing paper? Or would the odor of tar be offensive to the bees?

2. What size opening must be left for them through the winter?

3. When is the proper time to start feeding for winter? ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. The tar on the outside will not trouble the bees.

2. An opening equivalent to 3 or 4 square inches.

3. August, if they can gather nothing later. In general, just as soon as possible after it is known that feeding will be necessary. Generally it ought not to be necessary.

Judging from Queen-Cells—Wax-Moths—Dead Brood Outside of Hive—Putting on Supers—Feeding Bees in Winter

1. After a queen-cell is sealed or capped, how many days will it be before the queen emerges, and can I tell by the outside of the cell whether she is a good queen or not?

2. Some days ago I discovered wax moths in my only weak colony, so I cleaned out and killed all the worms with the exception of a few which went out of the entrance, down into the grass. Is there any danger of their going back in the hive again? What shall I do if they should?

3. Is it a bad sign to see a few white brood dead out on the grass in front of the hive?

4. As I read in the American Bee Journal that as soon as the bees begin making white wax on top of the frames it is time to put on the supers, I tried it, but they have not started to work in them yet, although the supers have been on over 2 weeks. How can this be?

5. Can I feed bees in winter? With what kind of feeder could I do it the most easy and satisfactory way? How should I do it? WISCONSIN.

ANSWERS.—1. The queen should emerge something like 7 or 8 days after the cell is sealed. A cell with a good queen in it is likely to be of good size and well pitted over the surface with indentations. A cell with a poor queen is likely to be small, with a smooth surface. But there are exceptions; a good queen coming from a poor-looking cell, and vice versa.

2. It is not likely they will re-enter the

hive, and if they do the bees ought to be able to take care of them, as they have now no web to defend them. But it will be no harm to look over the combs again, as others may be there that were too small for you to notice; and worms grow.

3. It is of no great significance so long as they are very few. But if there be any great number, look out for starving.

4. The white wax is a pretty good sign that the bees are getting more than will meet their daily needs, and that it is time to put on supers. But the weather and the yield are fickle affairs, and it may happen that after so good a promise there is no fulfillment. Let us hope, however, that in your case the cessation of storing is only temporary, and that a little later there may be a rushing business.

5. There is no need of it so long as you have the matter in mind this far in advance, and it is very much better to have the bees fully supplied before cold weather comes. Feeding in winter is not a thing to be advised, but if necessary it is better to give sealed combs of honey or candy.

Colony in a Box—Do Noises Disturb Bees?—Preparing for Winter—Basswood—Management Between Harvests

1. I have a colony of bees in an old box. What would you advise me to do with it?

2. Would the noise made by mowing the bee-yard bother the bees any? Does noise of any kind bother bees?

3. When should they be packed for winter?

4. About when does basswood bloom here?

5. Should the supers be left on between the two harvests? If not, how does one know when to put them on for the second harvest? IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. A good way is to leave it where it is till it swarms next year. Put the swarm in a good hive; then 3 weeks later the worker-brood will be all hatched out, when you can cut open the box and dispose of the comb.

2. Noises in general do not trouble bees.

3. Better have the packing done early in November.

4. Probably about the first week in July.

5. Take them off when the first harvest is over, and put on again when you can tell by the flight of the bees that they are again storing. Sometimes there is no distinct break between the two flows, and you must keep something on all the time. In that case, get off all finished work at the close of the first harvest, and leave sections that have bees started. If you work for extracted honey, leave the supers on from one flow till the other, only extract all light honey at the close of the first harvest.

What Ails the Bees?

Early in March I purchased 2 colonies of common bees from a neighbor. We removed them from his apiary to my land, a distance of 600 or 700 feet. They were in old-style box-hives with glass on one side so that the honey and the bees could be seen. The hives were full of honey, and the bees seemed to be plentiful.

It seems strange to me that neither of the colonies cast a swarm this year, nor showed the least inclination to store honey in the supers. The bees of the colonies appeared to decrease in numbers after being located on my land, and although I have had them for 5 months, they do not seem to be any more

populous or have any more honey on hand than when I first bought them.

My neighbor has about 20 colonies. Do you think some of the bees may have returned to their old home and united with the colonies there?

Inasmuch as they have neither increased nor produced honey for me this season, do you think that it would pay me to winter them, especially as they are common bees in old-style hives, and I notice infested with bee-moths?

I have been thinking of destroying my present outfit and trying again next spring with Italian bees in modern hives. What do you advise? NEW YORK.

ANSWER.—It is practically certain that when, with no precautionary measures, you removed those bees 600 feet, you gave notice to the field-bees that they should return to their old place. If, however, the colonies were what they ought to have been, they should have recovered from the set-back more than they appear to have done. Don't destroy them, however; if they winter satisfactorily they will be good capital to work on next spring. Seeing it's you, let me give you a word of advice. Take some time evenings, after your chickens have all gone to roost, to study up your text-book on bee-keeping, and after you are well informed, decide what you want to do with those bees next spring. If not entirely clear about it, send on any questions that occur, a little while before time for action, and they will be cheerfully answered in this department.

Bait for "Lining" Bees in the Woods

1. What kind of bait is the best for lining bees in the woods?

2. How can I set it so the bees will scent it?

3. When is the best time to use it? MICHIGAN.

ANSWERS.—1. Honey diluted with water, perhaps half and half. Some make a smudge by burning, and some flavor the bait with anise. Some make a smudge by burning old combs.

2. Set it out in the open in the woods where the bees are prospecting.

3. After the harvest is over, when there is little or nothing to be had from flowers.

Apiary Record-Book—Weak Colonies—Outdoor Wintering

1. On the first page for Aug. 3 I see you and your record-book. Now that record-book is just what I want, but I do not know just how to arrange it. I have some 50 colonies. My hives are numbered from 1 up with 2 1/2-inch hand-painted figures. The hives are white and the figures black. Would you give us a sketch of a page?

2. I have 4 colonies that were hived just as the white clover flow was over, and they are rather weak. Each colony has brood. Is that a sure sign that they have a queen?

3. Would you take some frames from strong colonies and give to these weak ones? In this locality there is an abundance of Spanish-needle and goldenrod, which reach their height this month and next.

4. Which is the better for outdoor wintering, to take off the empty supers or to leave them on?

5. Shall I put straw pads over them or not? MISSOURI.

ANSWERS.—1. It is not at all certain that what suits one for a record-book will suit another, but I think you will find advantage in something that will give a permanent record of each colony. You will find it a great advantage to have contractions for the more common entries—and a great many entries will be alike—no matter what the contractions may be, only so you will understand them yourself. Although it may be no model for you to follow, I cheerfully give you a transcript of one colony, the one that I think has done the poorest of any in the home apiary, chiefly due to the fact that it started in

with a poor queen, and further to the fact that its present queen is of the same stock:

"May 3 q cl g l br & b in 4 l ec 23d in 4 3se 30th sou sv Jun 12 cl OK." That's the whole of the entry for that one colony for the season, and all the entries there will be, unless I kill its queen and give it a better one—a thing that a better bee-keeper would have done before this.

Translated into U. S. language, the record would read:

"On the 3d of May I overhauled the colony and found that the queen was clipped; I gave to the colony 1 frame of brood with the adhering bees, and that made it have brood in 4 frames. I also found present a sealed queen-cell; May 23, I found brood in 4 frames, and 3 sealed queen-cells; May 30 I saw the old queen, and also saw a virgin queen. June 12 I clipped the young queen which I found laying; then marked it 'OK' to indicate that there was no need to go into the hive again."

Here's a record that is more satisfactory, not of the best colony, but one of the best, which, up to Aug. 1, gave 120 sections, with more to be heard from:

"Apr 22 q cl May 2 5br 10th t 2 br & b 4br Jun 22 noc July 12 noc 22d noc Aug 1 noc." And that's all the writing there will be about that colony, probably, except the figures showing the number of sections taken. In fuller language: April 22 I found that the queen was clipped; May 2 that there were 5 frames of brood; May 10 I took away 2 frames of brood with adhering bees, leaving 4 frames of brood; and the "noc" at the four remaining visits means that no queen-cells were started.

2. No, there may be brood in the hive and no queen, the queen having been taken away since she laid the eggs that produced the brood. There may also be brood from laying workers. But as you gain experience you will readily tell by the appearance of eggs and brood whether it be the work of a normal laying queen. If the eggs are evenly distributed, and the cappings of the sealed brood be not raised like so many little marbles, you are pretty safe in saying it is the work of a laying queen.

3. Sometimes it is advisable to take from the strong and give to the weak, and sometimes it is not. It may pay where, as with you, there is a fine late flow.

4. It is better generally to take them off.

5. Not many use straw pads, but they are good things.

Reports and Experiences

Honey Crop a Complete Failure

The honey crop has been a complete failure in this State this year. There is not a single pound of surplus that I know of anywhere in the State, and lots of bees starved to death in May and June, the very time we usually get a big surplus. Those that survive are getting in good shape now on cotton.

W. M. BAILEY,
Spartanburg Co., S. C., Aug. 3.

Distance Bees Fly for Nectar—Light-Weight Sections

There has been considerable discussion the last few years in regard to how far bees will fly and store surplus honey. A few years ago I got over one ton of buckwheat section honey from about 50 colonies, and it was carried 5 miles. The bees in the forenoon flew almost entirely in one direction. There was 2 miles away, 4 acres of buckwheat, and 5 miles away, in the same direction, 60 acres of it. The conditions were favorable for a honey-flow—moist and hot weather. Afternoons they worked on goldenrod, and flew in all directions. There was no other buckwheat in that vicinity that I could hear of.

As to light-weight sections, the honey-producer would not know the difference in cost to him, between sections averaging one pound

and lighter sections. The sections, shipping-cases, foundation and work are all the same, and the bees will fill a 24-pound case about as quickly as an 18-pound one in a good flow.

C. M. TARR.

Chippewa Co., Wis., Aug. 19.

Very Poor Season for the Bees

I put 97 colonies of bees into winter quarters last fall. Some of them winter-killed, and some starved with plenty of stores, and by the time they got through dwindling and robbing I had just 55 left, and they were very weak. By the time they built up and were ready for the supers it was June 10. Then it turned dry, and white clover failed. The first 2 weeks in July were cold and rainy, and the bees have been hanging about the hives more or less ever since. But they have done the best job of gloom I ever saw.

Sangamon Co., Ill., Sept. 1. S. T. CRIM.

Not a Good Season

The season has not been especially good for the bees so far, but I will have a fair return for my work if the fall flow proves good.

ROBERT B. MCCAIN.

Grundey Co., Ill., Aug. 5.

Method of Rearing Queens

I am not a baby-nucleus queen-breeder. I use the full-size frame, and regular Langstroth hive, with a solid division-board in the center, with entrance at front for A, and at back for B—opposite corners. Many of my nuclei now have bees enough in them to unite A and B, after removing one queen, and still be strong enough to go through a moderate winter safely.

Instead of distributing queen-cells on the evening of the tenth day, as per Doolittle's instructions, I allow them to remain in the full colony until the next morning, thus getting the benefit of the heat of a full colony all night, and then hatching in a strong nucleus before a cool night comes on them. I claim that by this method, there is no checking in the development of a queen; that this approaches as near to Nature's way as it is practicable to do in commercial queen-rearing.

JOHN M. DAVIS.

Maury Co., Tenn., Aug. 3.

The Partridge Pea

Is the sample plant which I am sending you honey-producing? M. A. STONE.
Ida Co., Iowa, Aug. 14.

[The plant is the partridge pea, *Cassio chamaecrista*. The yellow flowers are very conspicuous in swampy land, and the bees easily find the nectar hidden at the base.

Prof. Cook, in the Bee-Keepers' Guide, page 429, says, "The partridge pea furnishes abundant nectar and...has extra floral as well as floral glands."—C. L. WALTON.]

Queen-Excluding Honey-Boards

I used to buy queen-excluding honey-boards, but have found what is for me a cheaper and better way. The wood and zinc-boards interfere too much with ventilation, and come too high. The wood-bound zinc costs too much. The unbound zinc-boards are generally too short and too narrow, and cost more than they would if one buys a large sheet of zinc and cuts it up to suit himself. This is what I do, cutting the zinc up as large as the top of the hive, outside measure. In order to preserve the bee-space below I put a 1/4-inch strip of wood across the center of the brood-frames, and, in order to make a bee-space above the zinc I nail a strip of lath around the outside edges of the zinc, or else nail the lath to the bottom edges of the super. Sometimes the bee-space below the zinc will be preserved by the burr-combs on top of the brood-frames. I do not want any wood between the top of the brood-frames and the super.

EDWIN BEVINS.

Decatur Co., Iowa, Aug. 7.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

National.—The International Fair is to be held in San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 21 to Nov. 1. When this Fair is in progress there are very low rates in force on the railroads out for 600 or 700 miles. Then there are harvest excursions from the North on the 2d and 4th Tuesdays of the month. The 4th Tuesday in October comes on the 24th. Considering these facts, it has been decided to select Saturday, Oct. 28, as bee-keepers' day at the Fair. This will give ample time for members from the North to reach the city by starting the 24th. The regular sessions of the convention will begin Monday, Oct. 30, and continue three days.

The headquarters of the National Association will be at the Bexar Hotel (pronounced Baer, long sound of a), corner of Houston and Jefferson Sts., and rates are only \$1.00 a day, and up. The convention will be held at Elks' Hall, 125 W. Commerce St., only two blocks from the Bexar Hotel.

Flint, Mich. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

Illinois.—The Western Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the County Court Room, in Galesburg, Ill., on Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1905. All are invited to come.

E. D. WOODS, Sec.

New York.—The Fulton and Montgomery Counties Bee-Keepers' Society will hold the next meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1905, at the Central Hotel, Amsterdam, N. Y. The annual election of officers will take place at this meeting, and also two delegates will be appointed to attend the meeting of the State Association at some time during the coming winter, and also any other business which may come up at this meeting. All are invited to come and bring your bee-keeping friends.

West Galway, N. Y. T. I. DUGDALE, Sec.

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2. Sending your own name with \$1.00 for the Bee Journal will not entitle you to a Queen as a premium. The sender must be already a paid-in-advance subscriber as above, and the new subscriber must be a NEW subscriber; which means, further, that the new subscriber has never had the Bee Journal regularly, or at least not for a whole year previous to his name being sent in as a new one; and, also, the new subscriber must not be a member of the same family where the Bee Journal is already being taken.

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Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The demand has absorbed all the offerings of fancy and A No. 1 grades of white comb honey at 14c, while No. 1 has sold at 13@13½c. No call at present for other than the best grade, it really being difficult to place what ordinarily is called No. 1. Extracted, white, 6@7c; amber, light and dark, 5@6c. Beeswax, 28c.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.

ALBANY, N.Y., July 26.—There is some call for honey, new crop, and if here would probably sell for best prices of season, as the general impression is there will be a large crop. White comb honey will start off at 15c to early buyers.

H. R. WRIGHT.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 24.—The honey market here shows a decided improvement and the market is firm at \$2.85 to \$3.00 for No. 1 and fancy white comb in 24 section cases. Amber and other grades are selling for less, according to quality. Extracted in fair demand, white selling at 6½ cents; other grades down to 4½c. Beeswax, 28c.

C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

DENVER, June 26.—The demand for both comb and extracted honey is light at present, and there is enough of old stock on hand yet to last until the new crop comes in; the same is selling as follows: No. 1 white comb, per case of 24 sections, \$2@2.20; No. 2, \$1.75@2. White extracted, 6½@7½c per pound. Beeswax, 26c.

THE COLO. HONEY-PRODUCERS' ASSN.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 8.—It appears by this time, that comb honey will not be so plentiful. In some parts of the West the crop has been more or less a failure. Prices so far have not changed much yet. Fancy white comb, 13@15c. Extracted seems to be more plentiful. In barrels, light amber, 5½@5¾c; in cans, ½¢ more; white clover from 7@8c. Beeswax, 26c.

C. H. W. WEBER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—There is a good demand for strictly fancy white comb honey, demand and supply running about even. Demand for lower grades of comb honey not good. Numerous shipments of honey arriving, but no one producer seems to have very great quantities to offer. I quote fancy white at 14@15c; No. 1 in poor demand at 12c, and amber dull at 10c. Best grade extracted brings 8@9c in 60-lb. cans; amber slow at 5c. Beeswax, 28@30c.

WALTER S. POWDER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—New crop of comb honey is now arriving in a small way and fancy stock finds ready sale at 14@15c per pound; No. 1, at

12@13c, and amber at 11c. No buckwheat on the market as yet. Extracted in good demand, and we quote California at 6@7½c per pound, according to quality; Southern at from 55@65c per gallon; white clover at 6½@7c per pound. Beeswax steady at 29c per pound.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Some honey arriving, with prospects of a good crop all through the East, but no call for comb honey during the hot weather, so that prices are not as yet established. Extracted honey arriving freely. We quote as follows: Fancy white, 7@8c; amber, 6@7c. Beeswax, 27c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission.

WM. A. SELSER.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—There is little to report since our quotation two weeks ago. The supply of both comb and extracted honey is fair, and the demand is good. We offer extracted honey as follows: Amber, in barrels and cans, at 5½@6½c, respectively. White clover at 7@8½c. Fancy white comb honey at 12@15c. Beeswax, 29 cents.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 9@10 cents; amber, 7@8c. Extracted, water-white, 4½@5c; white, 4½@4¾c; light amber, 3¾@4 cents; amber, 3@3¾c; dark amber, 2½@3c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 26@27c.

Honey is now a drug on the market and is moving off very slowly. Receipts are coming in freely and are of first-class quality, running very light in color this year. Prices on all varieties show a slight weakening, owing to an extremely sluggish demand, it having been thought that some of the large holdings might be moved at a slightly lower figure.

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Until further notice, fine-t quality new crop California Water White Sage and Light Amber HONEY in 60-lb. tins, 2 in a case; new cans and new cases. Write for prices and samples, and state quantity you want.

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